

# Demographic Bulletin

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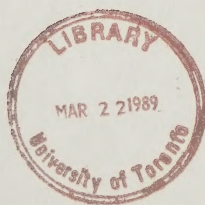
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## Ontario Population Projections to 2011

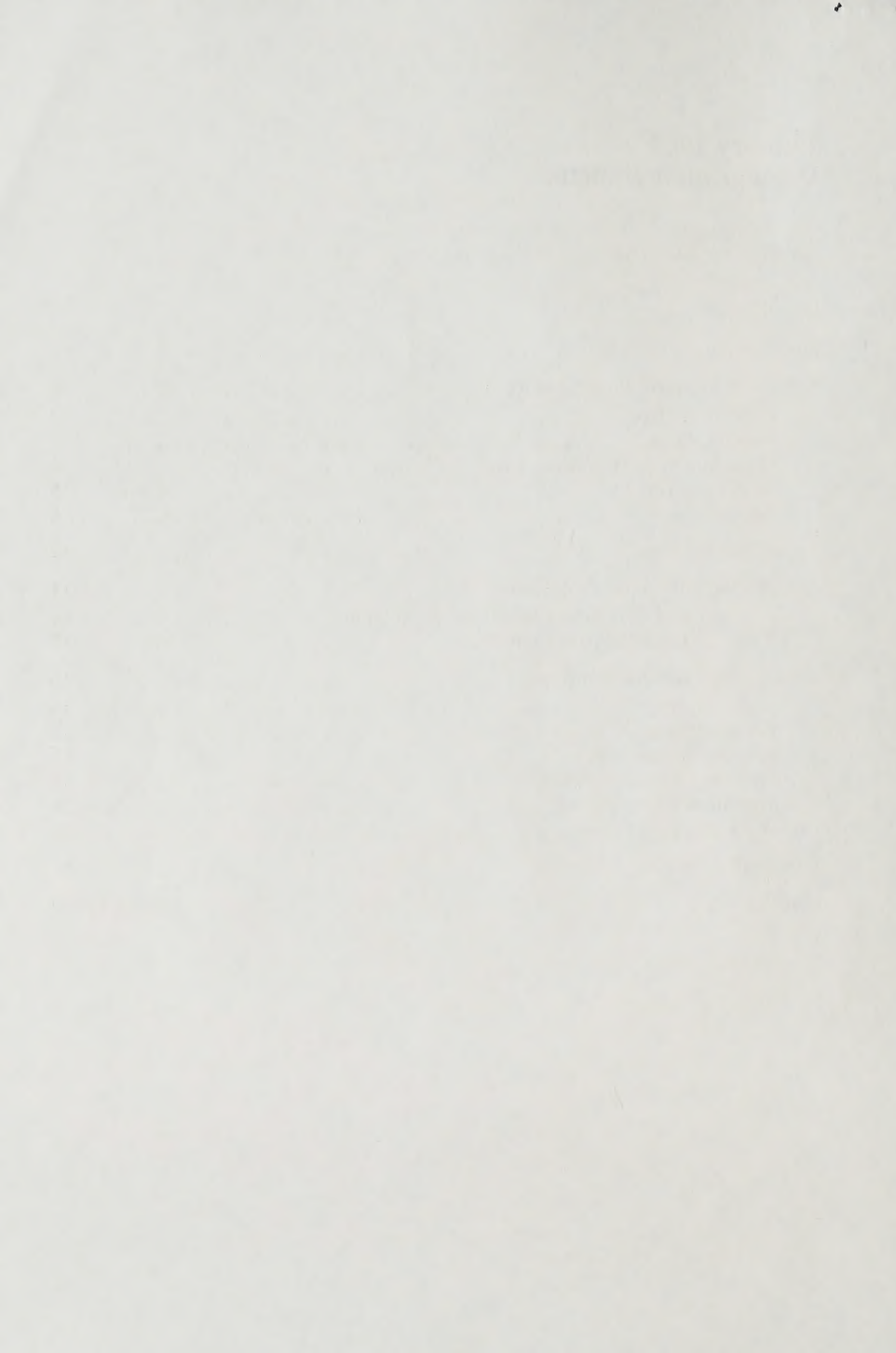




# January 1989 Demographic Bulletin

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- The reference scenario assumes that:
  - fertility will remain constant at its current level of 1.68 births per woman
  - male life expectancy at birth will increase from 73.5 years in 1986 to 78.3 years in 2011; female life expectancy at birth will rise from 79.1 years in 1986 to 84.5 years in 2011
  - net migration to Ontario will remain fairly high until the early 1990s, and will stabilize beyond 1994-95 at 48,000 per year.

### Alternate Scenarios

- A "low population" scenario was developed by combining the "low" assumptions about trends in fertility, life expectancy gains, and migration. Similarly, a "high" scenario was developed by combining the "high" assumptions for each variable. These scenarios mark plausible lower and upper limits on the size of the future population.
- Migration depends on economic conditions and government decisions both at home and abroad, and is clearly the most volatile component of population growth. In recognition of this, two scenarios combine the "most likely" assumptions about fertility and mortality with the respective "low" and "high" assumptions for migration. These scenarios, labelled 4 and 5, frame the "most likely range" for Ontario's future population.

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#### Summary of Projections (Ontario Population in 000's)


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	Reference Scenario	Limits		Likely Range	
		Low	High	Scenario 4	Scenario 5
1991	9,892	9,773	10,033	9,799	10,007
2001	10,990	10,568	11,452	10,757	11,246
2011	11,860	11,002	12,803	11,494	12,250

The 1986 census population of the province was 9,113,500.

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## HIGHLIGHTS

Population projections involve assumptions about future trends in fertility, mortality and migration. In each of these areas, three assumptions were developed: "high", "low", and "medium". Five population projections were generated, the reference scenario being the one which combines the three medium or "most likely" assumptions.

### Reference Scenario

- The population of Ontario is projected to grow from 9.1 million in June 1986 to almost 11.9 million by June 2011.
- Annual population growth will fall. The growth rate rose slightly from 1.7 per cent in 1986-87 to 1.8 per cent in 1987-88, but will fall continuously to 1.0 per cent in 1996-97 and to below 1.0 per cent thereafter.\*
- As the baby boom generation passes through the prime childbearing ages, the number of births will continue to rise modestly from 134,000 in 1986-87 to 139,000 in 1990-91. Over the next fifteen years, the annual number of births will decline to less than 124,000 by 2005-06. Thereafter, the number of births will increase modestly as the children born during the baby boom echo reach the prime ages of family formation.
- Annual deaths will increase from 67,000 in 1986-87 to 89,000 in 2010-11.
- Net migration will add about 437,000 people to the population of Ontario between 1986-87 and 1990-91, accounting for 56 per cent of the total population increase. Net migration over the subsequent five years will be about one third lower, and will account for 47 per cent of the total population increase.
- Growth in the population aged 45-64 will be dramatic as the baby boom generation starts turning 45 in 1991. The 45-64 age group accounted for 20 per cent of the Ontario population in 1986, but will account for 28 per cent in 2011.
- The 65-74 population will increase rapidly, from 603,000 or 7 per cent of the total population in 1986, to 977,000 or 8 per cent of the total population in 2011. The over 75 population will more than double from 391,000 in 1986 to 874,000 in 2011. In 2011, nearly one in every 6 Ontarians will be over 65.
- The median age for females will climb from 33.1 years in 1986 to 42.7 years by 2011; for males, the median age will rise from 31.4 to 39.7 years.

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\* All data in this report pertain to population on June 1 in a given year, or to changes during the census year beginning on June 1 and ending on May 31 in the following year.





## INTRODUCTION

This edition of the *Demographic Bulletin* presents population projections for Ontario, by age and sex, to the year 2011. These projections are based on the 1986 census, and supersede those published in the June 1987 edition.

Since the 1987 projections were published, there have been a number of important developments. The availability of the 1986 census data made it possible to produce projections based on actual population counts rather than estimates of population. The 1986 census also resulted in updated estimates of current age-specific fertility and mortality rates, which in turn permitted a review of the assumptions about future fertility and mortality trends. In addition, net migration to Ontario in recent years has been much higher than previously assumed, making it necessary to revise the short-term migration assumptions.

The second chapter of this report discusses the results from the reference scenario projection. Section three provides an overview of the alternate projections, while section four compares the results of the current reference projection with those published in the June 1987 Bulletin and with Statistics Canada's projections. The last chapter reviews the methodology and assumptions underlying the projections. A set of statistical tables is included in the appendix. Readers requiring more details are invited to write to the Ministry at the address on the back page.

The projection results are forecasts of future population, based on "reasonable" assumptions about trends in key demographic variables. They do not in any way represent government targets.

The Ministry wishes to acknowledge helpful comments from the members of the Interministerial Working Group on Demographics, staff at Statistics Canada, the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Department, and various individuals who were consulted during the development of these projections. Projections for regions, counties and districts, based on these provincial level projections, will be published in the next issue of the *Demographic Bulletin*.



## REFERENCE SCENARIO PROJECTION RESULTS

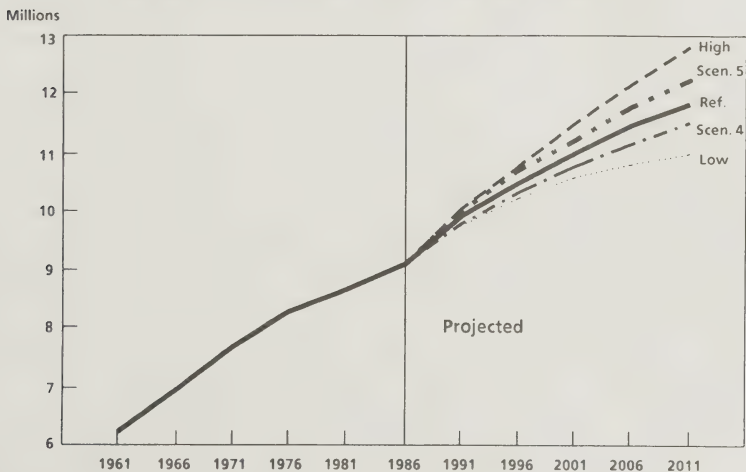
The reference scenario is the "most likely" projection of Ontario's population and is based on "medium" assumptions about fertility, mortality and migration. The projection assumes that fertility will remain constant at its current level, that mortality rates will continue their gradual decline, and that net migration will taper off from its currently high levels to its long-term historical average by the mid-1990s. More detail on the assumptions is provided in the concluding chapter.

### Population Size

The reference projection indicates a population of 11.9 million in 2011, an increase of 30 per cent over the 1986 population of 9.1 million. In the reference scenario, the largest absolute increase in population, amounting to 779,000, occurs between 1986 and 1991. In each successive five-year period after 1991, the absolute increase in population declines continuously, and amounts to only 425,000 between 2006 and 2011.

Growth over the next 25 years (1986-2011) is expected to be slower than in the past. Between 1961 and 1986, Ontario's population grew from 6.2 million to 9.1 million, an increase of 46 per cent. The largest absolute increase over a five-year period occurred between 1966 and 1971 when over 742,000 people were added to the population of the province.

ONTARIO POPULATION: FIVE SCENARIOS, 1961-2011



Source: Census of Canada and Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

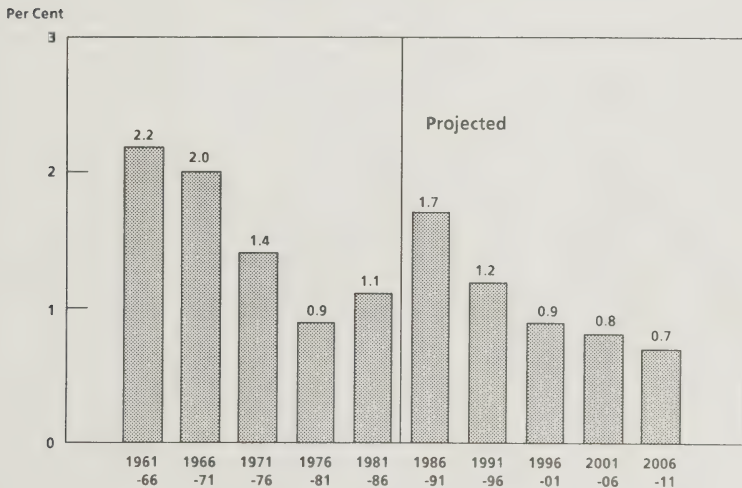


## Growth Rates

Over the next 25 years, Ontario's rate of population growth will average 1.1 per cent annually, compared to 1.5 per cent over the 25 years between 1961 and 1986. The peak growth rate will occur between 1986 and 1991, averaging 1.7 per cent annually, considerably higher than the 1981-86 annual average of 1.1 per cent. The rate of growth will decline steadily thereafter, falling to an annual average of only 0.7 per cent between 2006 and 2011. The projected long-term decline in population growth is not unique to Ontario, but is a phenomenon being experienced, or forecast, by most Western industrialized countries.

During the 1961 to 1986 period, Ontario's average annual rate of population growth varied between a high of 2.2 per cent during the 1961-66 period and a low of 0.9 per cent during the 1976-81 period. High growth rates over the former period reflected both the high rates of natural increase (births minus deaths) during the post-war baby boom and significant net migration. Low growth over the 1976-81 period was largely attributable to heavy out-migration from Ontario during the oil boom in the Western provinces. Net external migration during 1976-81 amounted to under 90,000, less than the total in the single year 1987-1988.

**POPULATION GROWTH, ONTARIO, 1961-2011**  
(Five-Year Average Annual Rates)



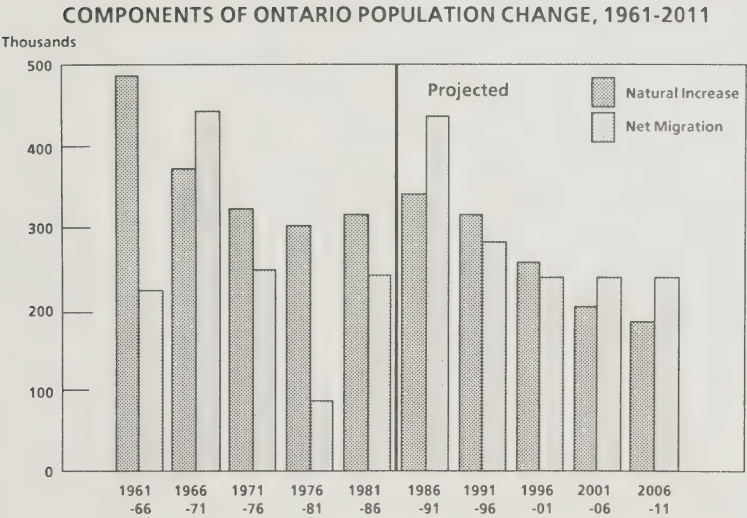
Source: Census of Canada and Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics





Migration and Natural Increase

Net migration has made a major contribution to population growth in Ontario during the recent period of strong economic performance. In the two years 1986-87 and 1987-88, net migration added nearly 200,000 people to Ontario's population; in comparison, the gain from natural increase amounted to only 135,000. Over the 1986-91 period, net migration is expected to continue to exceed natural increase.



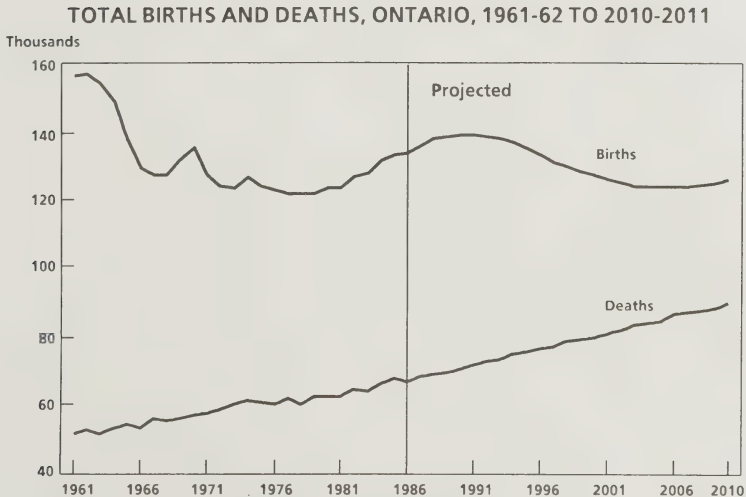
Source: Statistics Canada and Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics



## Births and Deaths

The total number of births will increase from 134,000 in 1986-87 to 139,000 in 1990-91, and then fall as the last of the large baby boom cohorts exits its prime childbearing years. The number of births will decline to a low of 123,500 in 2005-06, and then begin to rise slightly as the cohorts of the baby boom echo reach prime childbearing ages. The number of deaths in Ontario will rise to 89,000 in 2010-11 from 67,000 in 1986-87.

The number of births in Ontario rose dramatically during the baby boom of the 1950s and reached an all-time high of 159,200 in the 1960 calendar year. The fall in the number of births after the mid-1960s was just as dramatic as the rise during the post-World War II years, with annual births declining to 121,000 by the 1978 calendar year. The children born in the 1970s are accordingly characterized as the baby bust generation. In 1979-80, the number of births in Ontario began to rise and the latest available data indicate a continuation of this rising trend. The increase in the number of births since 1979-80 has been termed the baby boom echo, and is primarily due to the fact that the large cohorts of women born during the baby boom are now in their prime childbearing years and having children of their own.



Source: Statistics Canada and Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics.



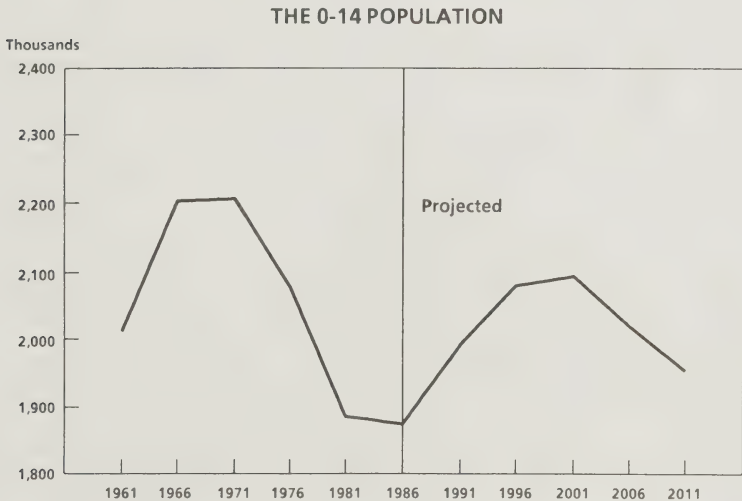


## Age Structure

The median age of Ontario's population in 2011 will be 40.2 years, compared to 32.3 years in 1986. The trend toward an aging population is the result of both the wide swings which have occurred in fertility and increased life expectancy. Using the reference scenario projection, the following key changes are expected in five broad age groups in the future.

### *Children (0-14)*

- As shown in the chart below, there were about 340,000 fewer children aged 0-14 in 1986 than in 1971.
- The number of children will rise slightly from 1.9 million in 1986 to 2.1 million in 2001, and then fall to 2.0 million in 2011.
- The population share of the 0-14 age group will be 16 per cent in 2011, compared to 21 per cent in 1986.

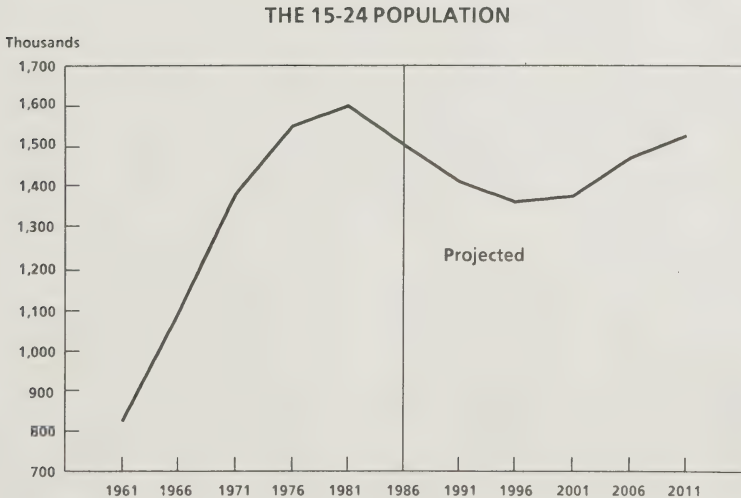


Source: Census of Canada and Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics



### Youth (15-24)

- Ontario's youth population (15-24) peaked in 1981, following several decades of rapid growth.
- The number of youth is projected to decline by 10 per cent between 1986 and 1996, then increase by 12 per cent between 1996 and 2011 as the baby boom echo enters this age group.
- The youth population in 2011 (1.5 million) will be about the same size as in 1986, but its population share will be smaller -- 13 per cent compared to 17 per cent in 1986.

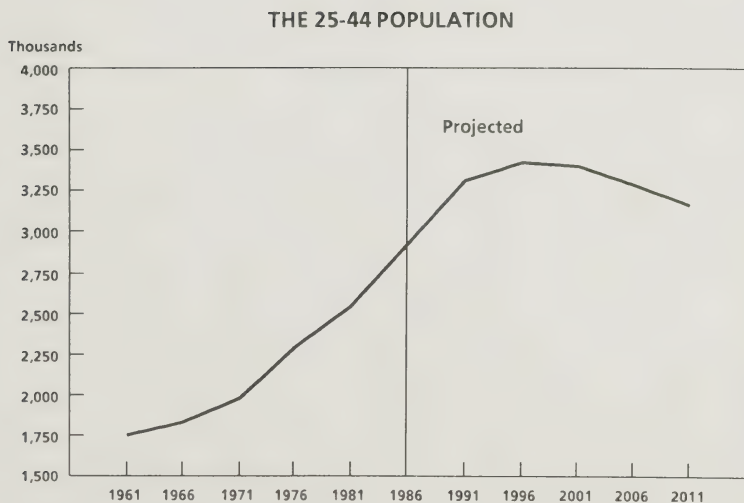


Source: Census of Canada and Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics.



### *Young Adults (25-44)*

- The population aged 25-44 will increase from 2.9 million in 1986 to 3.4 million in 1996, but then decline as the baby boom generation advances into ages beyond 44.
- In 2011, 27 per cent of the population will be aged 25-44, compared to 32 per cent in 1986.



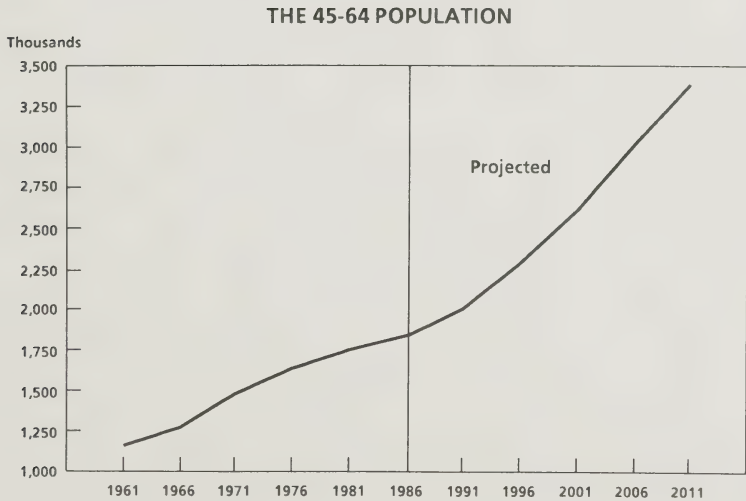
Source: Census of Canada and Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics





### *The Middle Aged (45-64)*

- Between 1986 and 2011, the population aged 45-64 will increase by 84 per cent, from 1.8 million to 3.4 million.
- The 45-64 population will continue to rise gradually to 1991, and then increase sharply as the leading edge of the baby boom enters this age group.
- The population share of the 45-64 age group will rise from 20 per cent in 1986 to 28 per cent in 2011.

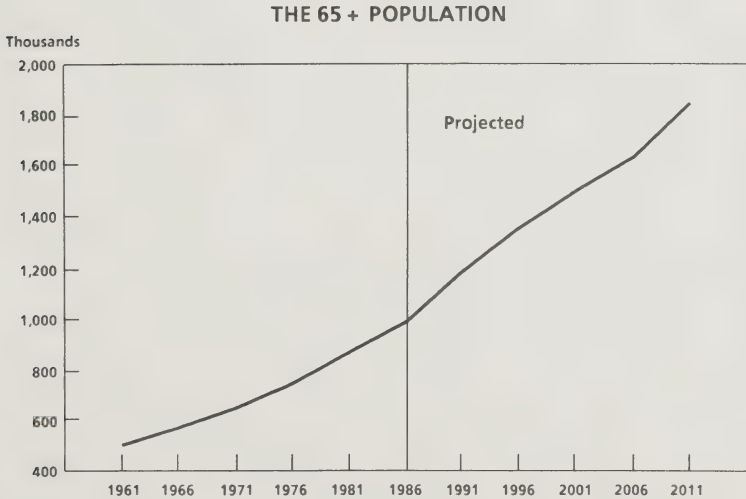


Source: Census of Canada and Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics



### *The Elderly (65+)*

- The elderly will be the fastest growing age group over the next 25 years, and will increase by 86 per cent between 1986 and 2011.
- Close to half (47 per cent) of the elderly will be 75 or over in 2011, compared to 39 per cent in 1986.
- In 2011, the elderly will comprise 16 per cent of Ontario's population, compared to only 11 per cent in 1986.



Source: Census of Canada and Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics





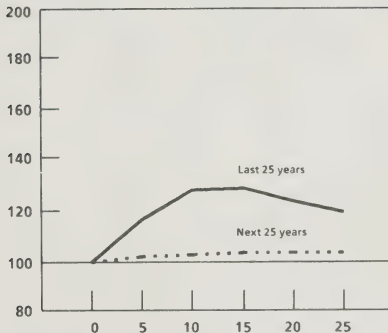
## Comparisons

- Changes in the age structure of the population over the next 25 years will be very different from those in the last 25 years. The charts on this page show the population of four age groups indexed to 1961 and to 1986, respectively. To illustrate, the 25-44 age group increased by almost 70 per cent between 1961 and 1986, and it will continue to increase for about ten more years before declining in size.

### GROWTH IN POPULATION OF SELECTED AGE GROUPS, ONTARIO 1961-86 AND 1986-2011

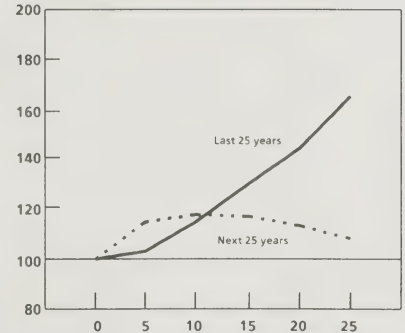
THE 0-24 POPULATION

1961 & 1986 = 100



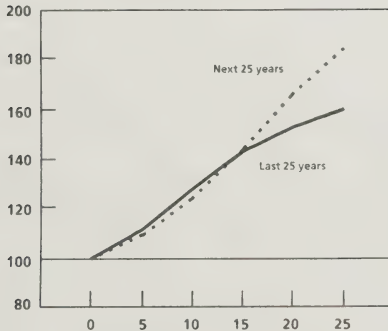
THE 25-44 POPULATION

1961 & 1986 = 100



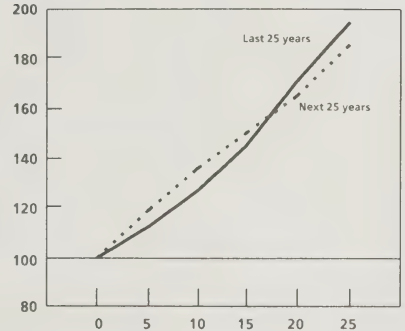
THE 45-64 POPULATION

1961 & 1986 = 100



THE 65+ POPULATION

1961 & 1986 = 100





## ALTERNATE SCENARIOS

The projected population is higher or lower than the reference scenario population, depending on the assumptions chosen. The age composition of the province is also affected by the choice of assumptions.

If the "high" assumptions about fertility, gains in life expectancy and migration occur simultaneously, the Ontario population could reach 12.8 million by the year 2011. This would represent a 40 per cent increase over the 1986 population, compared to the 30 per cent increase forecast under the reference scenario. The 0-14 age group would account for 19 per cent of the population in 2011, compared to 16 per cent under the reference scenario, due to higher fertility. The share of the over 75 population would be 8 per cent, compared to 7 per cent under the reference scenario, reflecting the greater assumed gains in life expectancy.

If the "low" assumptions occur simultaneously, the Ontario population would reach 11.0 million by 2011, representing a 21 per cent increase over 1986. The share of the 0-14 age group would be only 14 per cent, while the share of the over 75 population would be 7 per cent. The low scenario gives an older population, with the median age rising from the 1986 level of 32.3 years to 41.2 years in 2011, compared to 39.4 years under the high scenario and 40.2 years under the reference scenario.

**Ontario Population In 2011  
Under Alternate Scenarios**  
(000's)

**Table 1**

	Reference Scenario	Limits		Likely Range	
		Low	High	Scenario 4	Scenario 5
Total Population	11,860	11,002	12,803	11,494	12,250
% Male	48.9	48.7	49.0	48.9	48.9
% Female	51.1	51.3	51.0	51.1	51.1
Median Age (Years)	40.2	41.2	39.4	41.9	40.5
- Male	39.7	40.7	38.9	39.4	39.9
- Female	42.7	43.6	41.8	42.3	43.0
0-14	1,953	1,579	2,389	1,877	2,033
15-24	1,523	1,404	1,655	1,472	1,578
25-44	3,158	3,022	3,300	3,025	3,297
45-64	3,375	3,281	3,476	3,298	3,462
65-74	977	938	1,014	962	994
75+	874	778	969	861	887

Source: Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics.  
Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.



When the medium fertility and mortality assumptions are combined with low migration (Scenario 4), the population rises to 11.5 million in 2011. When they are combined with high migration (Scenario 5), the population reaches 12.3 million.

The high and low scenarios establish relatively certain "outside limits" on the forecast population. The remaining projections --Scenarios 4 and 5 -- frame the likely range of the future population.



## COMPARISON WITH OTHER PROJECTIONS

### Treasury and Economics June 1987 Projections

The current 1986 census-based projections differ substantially from those published in the June 1987 *Demographic Bulletin*. Table 2 presents a comparison of the reference scenario results of the two series of projections.

**Comparison of 1986-Based and June 1987  
Reference Scenario Projections, 2006** **Table 2**

	1986-Based	June 1987
Total Population	11,436,000	10,744,000
Per Cent Male	49.0	48.8
Per Cent Female	51.0	51.2
Age Distribution		
0-14	17.6	17.5
15-24	12.9	13.2
25-44	28.7	28.6
45-64	26.5	26.5
65+	14.3	14.2
75+	6.9	6.8
Median Age	39.7	38.3

Source: Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

As shown above, the current reference scenario produces a 2006 population that is 692,000 higher than the former reference scenario projection. The 1986-based projections also result in a higher median age than previously projected, and some minor differences in the projected age distributions.

Since the fertility and mortality assumptions are broadly similar in both reference scenarios, the change in the forecast is traceable to two main factors. The first, and most important, explanation is that the assumed levels of net external migration are substantially higher in the current forecast, reflecting recent experience and a revised view about "long-term" levels and how soon they will be attained. The table below provides a comparison of the medium net external migration assumptions in the current and former reference projections.





Medium Net External Migration Assumptions

Table 3

Census Year	1986-Based	June 1987	Difference
1986-87	91,000	47,500	43,500
1987-88	100,000	46,100	53,900
1988-89	90,000	43,500	46,500
1989-90	81,000	38,500	42,500
1990-91	75,000	36,500	38,500
1991-92	62,000	36,500	25,500
1995-96 and each year to 2005-06	48,000	36,500	11,500

Source: Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

However, the higher migration assumptions in the current projections are offset somewhat by a lower population for 1986. The current projections are based on the 1986 census population for Ontario, which was 9,113,500. The former projections were based on the estimated 1985 population of 9,060,000 which, projected forward one year, was already 9,179,000 by 1986. The sizable difference in the 1986 population is, to a considerable extent, a result of the unusually high level of underenumeration in the 1986 census. This issue is addressed briefly in the section on methodology.

### Statistics Canada Projections

The current projections are broadly similar to Statistics Canada's projections for Ontario, but tend to be marginally higher. As discussed above, the 2011 population is likely to range between 11.5 million and 12.3 million; Statistics Canada projects that the Ontario population in that year will lie between 11.0 million and 12.2 million. The fertility assumptions are essentially the same. Statistics Canada uses only one mortality assumption; male life expectancy reaches 77.6 years in 2011 compared to Ontario's reference assumption of 78.3, while female life expectancy reaches 84.0 years compared to Ontario's reference assumption of 84.5. Statistics Canada's net external migration assumptions for Ontario range between a low of 38,000 and a high of 56,000 in 2010-11. Although this is the same as Ontario's assumed range for 2010-11 (38,000 to 58,000), Ontario's assumed migration flows are generally higher in the short term.



## METHODOLOGY AND ASSUMPTIONS

This section reviews the methodology and assumptions used to produce the population projections in this report. Information is provided on the sensitivity of the projected population to alternate fertility and mortality assumptions.

### Methodology

The projections were produced by using a cohort survival technique where a population, by age and sex, is "aged" into the future one year at a time; at each year, births are added and deaths are subtracted from the age groups in which they occur. Assumptions are made about migration, and the population gained or lost through migration is distributed by age and sex and then added to or subtracted from the appropriate age-sex groups.

### The Base Data

The projections included in this report are based on the 1986 census count for Ontario, adjusted for incompletely enumerated Indian Reserves.

Readers may be aware of the relatively high level of underenumeration in the 1986 census. The undercoverage for Ontario has been estimated to be between 3.03 and 3.77 per cent (95% confidence interval). Thus, the 1986 census of Ontario's population may have missed as many as 300,000 people. This raises the issue of whether the census count should in some way be "grossed-up" for projection purposes. This is especially relevant given the high level of underenumeration of women in the high fertility age groups.

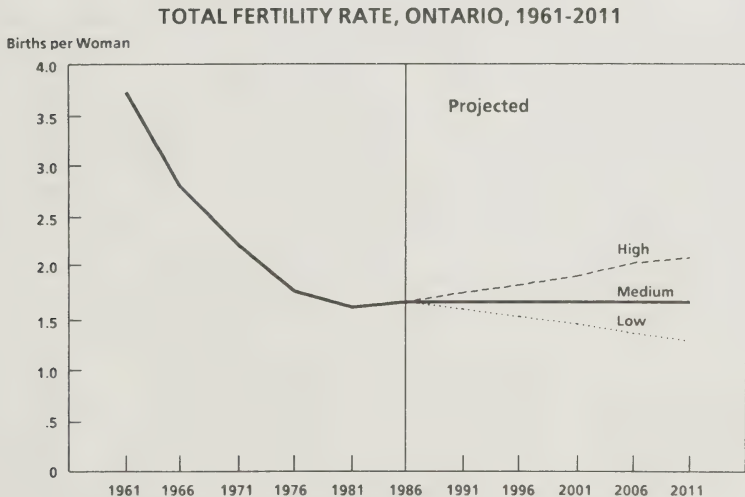
There are three principal arguments against making such an adjustment. First, the "Reverse Record Check" methodology used to estimate the undercoverage is itself subject to error, and there is no parallel estimate of overcoverage. Second, there is insufficient information to make adjustments for geographic areas smaller than the province, leading to a potential problem of incompatibility between provincial and regional projections, were an adjustment to be made for the provincial forecast. Third, analytical work suggests that adjusting the base population has a relatively minor effect on future population levels.

For these reasons, the census count was accepted as an appropriate base for the projections. Users should be aware, however, that the age structure in the projections is somewhat different than if the 1986 census counts had been adjusted for underenumeration.



## Fertility Assumptions

The medium fertility assumption holds the 1986 total fertility rate (T.F.R.) constant at 1.68 births per woman throughout the projection period. The total fertility rate has fluctuated in a narrow range around this level for a decade. In the high fertility assumption, the total fertility rate rises linearly to the "replacement" level of 2.1 births per woman by 2011. In the low fertility assumption, the T.F.R. decreases to 1.3 by the end of the projection period, a rate slightly lower than the current levels in Quebec, West Germany and Italy. In all scenarios, the 1986 distribution of fertility rates by age is kept constant. Although the fertility of women over 25 has risen in recent years, especially in urban areas, continued increases are not expected. Furthermore, the quantitative impact on the total number of births is relatively small.



Source: Statistics Canada and Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics.



Varying the fertility rate has a substantial impact on the projected population in 2011. Assuming medium mortality and migration, the low fertility assumption results in a population 374,000 lower than when the medium fertility assumption is used. The high fertility assumption, under the same migration and mortality assumptions, results in a population which is 418,000 higher than under the reference scenario. The differences are most obvious in the younger age groups since an increase or decrease in the T.F.R. will lead to increases or decreases in the total number of births, and hence in the sizes of the younger age groups. Table 4 provides the results of a sensitivity analysis of the effect of varying the fertility assumption.

**Sensitivity Analysis: 2011 Results  
Under Various Fertility Assumptions**

**Table 4**

Scenarios:	Low Fertility	Medium Fertility	High Fertility
Age Group Shares (Per Cent)			
0-14	14.3	16.5	18.7
15-24	12.7	12.8	13.0
25-44	27.5	26.6	25.7
45-64	29.4	28.5	27.5
65+	16.1	15.6	15.1
75+	7.6	7.4	7.1
Median Age	41.1	40.2	39.4
Male	40.6	39.7	39.0
Female	43.5	42.7	41.9
Total Population	11,486,000	11,860,000	12,278,000

Source: Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

Note: The three scenarios assume medium mortality and medium migration levels.

The fertility assumptions were developed after careful examination of the complex social and economic forces affecting fertility. A number of forces, including increasing female labour force participation, rising levels of education, and high probabilities of divorce, suggest that fertility in Ontario could resume its long-term decline. On the other hand, improvements in the availability and affordability of child care may result in somewhat higher fertility. On balance, it seems likely that these different forces will tend to counteract one another, with the total fertility rate tending to remain at about its present level.

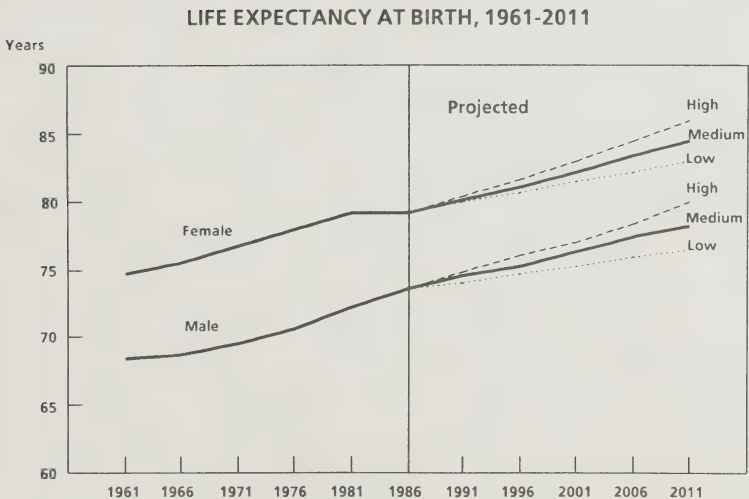




## Mortality Assumptions

Policy planning in certain areas, notably health care, is highly sensitive to the number of elderly, which in turn is critically dependent upon the mortality assumptions made. Therefore, three mortality assumptions were developed.

In the medium assumption, male life expectancy at birth rises from 73.5 years in 1986 to 78.3 years by 2011, while female life expectancy rises from 79.1 years to 84.5 years.



Source: Statistics Canada and Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

The high assumption raises male and female life expectancy to 80.0 and 85.9 years respectively, while the low assumption posits modest gains to 76.4 years for males and 83.0 years for females. In each case, age-specific mortality rates have been extrapolated linearly to the end of the projection period.



Varying the mortality assumption has a smaller impact on the projected population in 2011 than varying the fertility assumption. When medium fertility and net migration are assumed, the high life expectancy assumption results in a population 120,000 higher than the reference scenario, while the low life expectancy assumption produces a population which is lower by 132,000. The largest effect of the variation is on the size of the elderly population, as shown in Table 5.

**Sensitivity Analysis: 2011 Results  
Under Various Mortality Assumptions** Table 5

Scenarios:	Low Life Expectancy	Medium Life Expectancy	High Life Expectancy
Age Group Shares (Per Cent)			
0-14	16.6	16.5	16.3
15-24	13.0	12.8	12.7
25-44	26.9	26.6	26.4
45-64	28.6	28.5	28.3
65+	14.9	15.6	16.3
75+	6.7	7.4	8.0
Median Age	40.5	40.2	41.9
Male	38.1	39.7	39.4
Female	41.0	42.7	42.3
Total Population	11,728,000	11,860,000	11,980,000

Source: Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

Note: The three scenarios assume medium fertility and medium migration levels.

The factors affecting the pace of improvements in mortality are not well understood. The general consensus among demographers is that mortality rates will continue to fall (and life expectancy continue to increase) due to better treatment of heart disease, earlier detection of cancer, and greater public awareness of nutrition and healthy lifestyles.

However, gains are expected to be slower than in the past. Accordingly, the medium mortality assumption in this report projects life expectancy at birth to rise by 4.8 years for males and 5.4 years for females during the next 25 years. The gain in life expectancy over the 1976-86 decade was 2.9 years for males and 1.2 years for females. The impact of AIDS was not explicitly incorporated into the mortality assumptions due to the lack of consensus on this topic.

International and historical trends in the life expectancy gap between males and females were studied in order to assess whether Ontario's gap will widen or narrow in the future. In the reference scenario, the gap is widened slightly, while in the high life expectancy scenario it is held about constant, and in the low scenario it is increased by a year. Plausible changes in the gap, other things being equal, have a negligible impact on the total population and only a small effect on the sex composition of the elderly.



## Migration Assumptions

Ontario's migration is the result of four separate migratory streams:

1. immigration to Ontario from outside Canada
2. emigration from Ontario to foreign countries
3. in-migration to Ontario from other provinces
4. out-migration from Ontario to other provinces

Each of these streams depends on different factors, though there are also some important interactions among them.

The level and composition of immigration to Canada is largely a matter of federal government policy, though relative provincial economic performance has an impact on the choice of province by accepted immigrants. Emigration from Canada and Ontario depends partly on the immigration policies of other countries, notably the United States. Emigration also appears to be related to the level of immigration, since a proportion of immigrants emigrate within a few years of their arrival, either back to their home countries or to another destination. Immigration tends to be higher and more volatile than emigration. The federal government varies immigration targets in response to economic and labour market conditions, with the national unemployment rate being a key consideration.

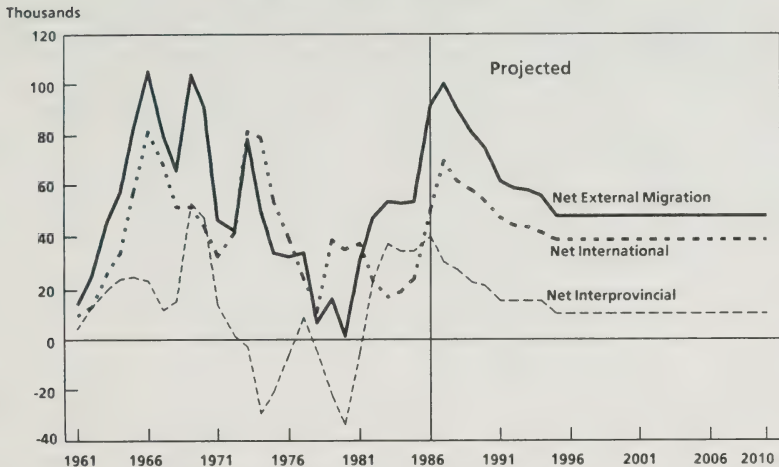
Immigration to Ontario has increased dramatically in recent years. In 1983-84, it fell to 39,000, its lowest level since 1961-62, but by 1987-88, it had climbed to 85,000 (nearly 100,000 if refugee claimants are counted on an arrivals basis). Annual emigration from Ontario has been in the 20,000-25,000 range for almost a decade.

While many factors influence the flow of people between provinces, net interprovincial migration to Ontario is clearly linked to Ontario's economic performance relative to that of the rest of the country. In addition, a number of international migrants to other provinces of Canada later gravitate to Ontario because of the services and support available through the larger and better established ethnic communities in this province.

The "gross" interprovincial flows are fairly large -- in each of the last few years, about 90,000 people on average arrived in Ontario from elsewhere in Canada, while about 55,000 Ontarians left for other provinces. On a net basis, however, interprovincial migration makes a relatively small contribution to population growth. A noteworthy development of the recent past was the very sharp turnaround in Ontario's net interprovincial migration from -33,000 in 1980-81 to about +40,000 in 1986-87. This swing was the result of the slowdown in the oil economy in the West, and the strong economic recovery in Ontario.



### NET INTERNATIONAL AND INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ONTARIO, 1961-62 TO 2010-11



Source: Statistics Canada and Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

Net external migration to Ontario (international plus interprovincial) has been very high in recent years, with a net gain of over 190,000 in the two years 1986-87 and 1987-88. This was the highest two-year total since 1969-70 and 1970-71, and, unlike that earlier episode, will likely be followed by several more years of quite high migration.

In the reference scenario, net external migration to Ontario is assumed to have peaked in 1987-88. It falls gradually to about 60,000 in the early 1990s, and from 1995-96 onwards, is held constant at 48,000, about the same as the average for the 1961-86 period. In the high assumption, short-term levels are higher, and decline to a long-run average of 58,000. In the low assumption, short-term levels drop to 38,000 by the mid-1990s and then remain constant.

The high assumption, in conjunction with medium fertility and mortality, results in 390,000 more people in the province in 2011 than the reference scenario, while the low assumption, again with medium fertility and mortality, lowers the population by 366,000. The age distribution of the population is less affected by variations in migration than in either of the other variables.

The net external migration assumptions above could result from various combinations of immigration, emigration, interprovincial in-migration and interprovincial out-migration flows. In the reference scenario, immigration to Ontario remains high into the early 1990s, and stabilizes at about 70,000 over the long term; this is consistent with Ontario receiving about 50 per cent of an assumed 140,000 national immigrants a year





beyond 1994-95. Emigration in the order of 32,000 per year results in annual net international migration of 38,000 over the long term, about the same annual average as during the 1961-86 period. Net interprovincial migration tapers off to 10,000 annually by the mid-1990s, equal to its 1961-86 annual average, and is then held constant. The migration assumptions underlying the various projection scenarios are detailed in the appendix.

A separate age and sex distribution was used to project each of the four migration streams. These distributions were derived from recent data, and are assumed to remain constant throughout the projection period.

### Other Considerations

A large number of factors could have an impact on future population, but two are of sufficient potential importance that they deserve explicit consideration: government policy changes and economic performance.

Migration is the variable which is most affected by government policy and economic performance. The projections assume no sharp or sustained change in Canada's immigration policies, nor in regional economic development policies which impact on the regional dispersion of immigrants and on patterns of interprovincial migration. Over the next 25 years there could be significant changes in federal policies, but such changes cannot be forecast with any degree of certainty. In the reference scenario, long-term net migration is set close to the average over the last 25 years. This implies that, relative to total population, migration will be proportionately less important in the future than in the past.

In the short term, economic performance directly impacts on migration flows and population, but in the long term, economic performance also depends on population growth. Long-term economic growth depends on growth in the labour force and growth in productivity per worker. Over the next 25 years, growth in the source population from which the labour force is drawn will depend primarily on migration.

The high migration assumption may be seen to be consistent with future levels of economic growth somewhat more optimistic than currently forecast. Conversely, the low migration assumptions imply lower economic growth than currently anticipated for the long term.

Neither government policy nor economic performance is likely to exert a major influence on future levels of fertility and mortality.

Experience throughout the industrialized world suggests that pro-natalist policies have few long-term effects on fertility rates. Sustained strong economic growth could have a positive effect on fertility because it would make available more funding for items such as child care, family allowances and parental leave. But fertility rates in European



countries where these services are currently well funded suggest that the impact is likely to be small at best. Conversely, slower than expected economic growth would likely mean lower fertility, but, again, the difference would be marginal.

Government policy can have an indirect impact on mortality through preventive health measures and better occupational health and safety. In addition, sustained economic growth would allow more funding of research and better health facilities generally, while slow growth would have the opposite effect. These impacts are implicit in the current assumptions since there are no strong grounds for believing there will be any major changes in the future relative to those experienced during the past.



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**PROJECTED ONTARIO POPULATION AND SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, 1986-2011**  
**Reference Scenario**  
**(000's)**

Year	Total Population	Annual Increase (%)	Births	Deaths	Net External Migration	Median Age (Years)	0-14 %	Age Group 15-64 %	65+ %
1986 (Census)	9113.5		133.8	66.9	91.0	32.3	20.5	68.6	10.9
1987	9271.5	1.73	135.8	67.8	100.0	32.4	20.4	68.5	11.1
1988	9439.6	1.81	137.7	68.8	90.0	32.2	20.3	68.4	11.3
1989	9598.6	1.68	138.9	69.8	81.0	33.9	20.2	68.2	11.5
1990	9748.7	1.56	139.4	70.8	75.0	33.6	20.2	68.1	11.7
1991	9892.4	1.47	139.4	71.8	62.0	33.3	20.1	67.9	11.9
1992	10022.0	1.31	138.7	72.7	59.0	35.0	20.1	67.8	12.1
1993	10146.9	1.25	137.6	73.7	58.0	34.6	20.0	67.6	12.3
1994	10268.9	1.20	136.3	74.7	56.0	34.3	20.0	67.5	12.5
1995	10386.5	1.15	134.9	75.7	48.0	35.9	19.9	67.4	12.7
1996	10493.7	1.03	133.2	76.6	48.0	35.5	19.8	67.3	12.9
1997	10598.2	1.00	131.5	77.6	48.0	35.1	19.7	67.3	13.0
1998	10700.0	0.96	129.9	78.6	48.0	36.7	19.6	67.2	13.2
1999	10799.2	0.93	128.4	79.6	48.0	36.3	19.4	67.3	13.3
2000	10896.0	0.90	127.0	80.5	48.0	37.9	19.2	67.3	13.5
2001	10990.5	0.87	125.8	81.5	48.0	37.5	19.0	67.4	13.6
2002	11082.8	0.84	124.8	82.4	48.0	37.1	18.8	67.5	13.7
2003	11173.2	0.82	124.1	83.3	48.0	38.7	18.5	67.7	13.8
2004	11262.0	0.79	123.7	84.3	48.0	38.3	18.2	67.8	14.0
2005	11349.3	0.78	123.5	85.2	48.0	40.0	17.9	67.9	14.1
2006	11435.5	0.76	123.6	86.0	48.0	39.7	17.6	68.0	14.3
2007	11521.0	0.75	123.9	86.7	48.0	39.4	17.4	68.1	14.5
2008	11606.1	0.74	124.3	87.4	48.0	39.1	17.1	68.1	14.8
2009	11691.0	0.73	125.0	88.2	48.0	40.8	16.9	68.1	15.0
2010	11775.8	0.73	125.8	89.5	48.0	40.5	16.7	68.0	15.3
2011	11860.1	0.72				40.2	16.5	67.9	15.6

Source: Demographics and Social Economics Branch, Office of Economic Policy, Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics, January 1989.

Notes: 1. Data on births, deaths and net migration refer to number of events during one-year period beginning in June of year shown.

2. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.





# **ACTUAL AND PROJECTED POPULATION OF ONTARIO BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS AND SEX, SELECTED YEARS, 1986-2011** (000's)

Reference Scenario (Medium Fertility, Medium Mortality, Medium Migration)

## Census Population

## Projected Population

Age	1986			1991			1996			2001			2006			2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	323.8	308.5	632.3	359.0	343.1	702.1	355.8	340.1	695.8	336.1	321.3	657.4	322.1	307.9	630.1	322.6	308.4	631.1
5-9	311.9	297.2	609.1	334.3	318.5	652.8	365.0	348.7	713.7	360.8	344.7	705.4	341.3	326.1	667.3	327.4	312.8	640.2
10-14	324.1	306.8	630.8	325.2	309.7	635.0	342.9	326.6	669.4	372.4	355.6	727.9	368.2	351.6	719.8	348.8	333.0	681.7
15-19	353.2	336.9	690.1	341.3	324.0	665.3	336.6	321.4	658.0	352.7	336.7	689.4	382.2	365.7	748.0	378.2	361.8	739.9
20-24	409.1	406.5	815.6	380.0	366.7	746.6	359.4	344.8	704.1	352.5	339.7	692.2	368.8	355.1	723.9	398.5	384.2	782.7
25-29	407.1	415.1	822.2	443.6	441.0	884.6	402.8	389.4	792.2	379.1	364.2	743.3	372.4	359.2	731.6	388.9	374.7	763.6
30-34	372.8	390.0	762.8	436.7	442.5	879.1	462.0	457.9	919.7	418.2	403.1	821.3	394.7	378.1	772.8	388.2	373.2	761.3
35-39	362.5	370.7	733.2	390.3	407.5	797.8	445.9	452.4	898.3	469.0	465.7	934.6	425.5	411.4	837.0	402.3	386.6	788.8
40-44	292.7	292.6	585.3	371.3	380.4	751.7	393.9	412.8	806.7	447.9	456.7	904.6	471.1	470.2	941.3	428.2	416.4	844.6
45-49	244.9	244.4	489.3	296.3	297.6	593.9	371.1	382.3	753.4	393.1	414.2	807.3	447.2	458.5	905.7	470.9	472.6	943.5
50-54	231.7	230.4	462.0	244.3	247.9	492.2	293.2	298.6	591.8	366.9	382.2	749.1	389.7	414.6	804.4	444.5	459.4	903.8
55-59	226.4	230.0	456.4	227.5	233.3	460.8	239.0	248.8	487.8	287.0	298.6	585.6	360.1	381.7	741.8	384.2	414.5	798.7
60-64	202.3	228.2	430.5	217.7	231.1	448.8	218.3	233.2	451.5	229.9	248.6	478.5	276.9	298.4	575.2	348.1	381.2	729.4
65-69	152.0	182.1	334.1	186.0	222.3	408.3	200.1	224.7	424.7	201.5	227.3	428.8	213.7	243.5	457.2	258.7	293.0	551.7
70-74	118.3	151.0	269.3	131.7	170.8	302.6	161.9	207.7	369.5	176.1	211.0	387.1	179.8	215.0	394.8	193.4	231.8	425.2
75-79	75.4	111.8	187.3	92.5	133.6	226.0	104.5	152.2	256.7	129.8	186.6	316.4	143.5	192.0	335.6	148.9	198.3	347.2
80-84	41.3	74.5	115.8	50.6	90.8	141.4	62.4	110.1	172.5	71.7	128.6	200.3	90.2	161.2	251.4	101.5	170.4	271.9
85-89	17.4	41.2	58.6	21.2	50.6	71.9	26.5	64.2	90.7	33.3	81.4	114.8	39.5	100.0	139.5	50.4	131.1	181.5
90+	6.9	21.9	28.9	6.7	24.6	31.3	7.6	29.7	37.3	9.1	37.3	46.4	10.9	47.5	58.4	12.9	60.4	73.3
TOTAL	4473.8	4639.7	9113.5	4856.2	5036.1	9892.4	5148.5	5345.2	10493.7	5386.9	5603.5	10990.5	5597.9	5837.6	11435.5	5796.3	6063.8	11860.1

Source: Census of Canada and Demographics and Social Economics Branch, Office of Economic Policy, Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics, January 1989.

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.



**PROJECTED CHANGE IN ONTARIO POPULATION BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS AND SEX, 1986-2011**  
(Per Cent)

Reference Scenario (Medium Fertility, Medium Mortality, Medium Migration)

**Projected**

Age	1986-91			1991-96			1996-2001			2001-2006			2006-11		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	10.87	11.21	11.04	-0.90	-0.90	-0.90	-5.52	-5.51	-5.52	-4.17	-4.16	-4.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
5-9	7.18	7.17	7.18	9.18	9.47	9.32	-1.15	-1.16	-1.16	-5.40	-5.40	-5.40	-4.07	-4.06	-4.06
10-14	0.36	0.96	0.65	5.43	5.43	5.43	8.60	8.89	8.74	-1.12	-1.13	-1.12	-5.28	-5.28	-5.28
15-19	-3.38	-3.82	-3.60	-1.37	-0.82	-1.10	4.79	4.77	4.78	8.36	8.62	8.49	-1.07	-1.09	-1.08
20-24	-7.12	-9.81	-8.46	-5.42	-5.97	-5.69	-1.92	-1.47	-1.70	4.63	4.53	4.58	8.06	8.20	8.13
25-29	8.98	6.24	7.60	-9.21	-11.71	-10.45	-5.89	-6.47	-6.17	-1.76	-1.37	-1.57	4.43	4.30	4.37
30-34	17.13	13.44	15.24	5.81	3.44	4.61	-9.48	-11.92	-10.69	-5.62	-6.22	-5.91	-1.66	-1.29	-1.48
35-39	7.66	9.93	8.81	14.24	11.04	12.60	5.18	2.93	4.04	-9.26	-11.65	-10.45	-5.47	-6.04	-5.75
40-44	26.85	30.03	28.44	6.08	8.51	7.31	13.72	10.63	12.14	5.18	2.97	4.06	-9.10	-11.45	-10.28
45-49	20.98	21.81	21.39	25.24	28.44	26.85	5.93	8.35	7.16	13.77	10.69	12.19	5.29	3.08	4.17
50-54	5.44	7.61	6.52	20.01	20.45	20.23	25.16	28.00	26.59	6.22	8.47	7.37	14.04	10.79	12.37
55-59	0.49	1.43	0.97	5.03	6.66	5.85	20.10	19.99	20.04	25.47	27.82	26.67	6.68	8.62	7.68
60-64	7.62	1.29	4.27	0.26	0.90	0.59	5.31	6.62	5.99	20.44	20.00	20.21	25.75	27.77	26.80
65-69	22.39	22.06	22.21	7.55	1.05	4.01	0.73	1.18	0.97	6.03	7.12	6.61	21.06	20.36	20.69
70-74	11.41	13.15	12.38	22.86	21.59	22.14	8.80	1.57	4.74	2.12	1.89	2.00	7.52	7.85	7.70
75-79	22.58	19.43	20.70	12.98	13.95	13.55	24.23	22.59	23.26	10.61	2.92	6.08	3.76	3.25	3.47
80-84	22.38	21.91	22.08	23.30	21.28	22.00	15.01	16.79	16.14	25.75	25.38	25.51	12.49	5.71	8.14
85-89	21.96	22.95	22.65	24.80	26.84	26.24	25.61	26.87	26.50	18.46	22.78	21.53	27.71	31.07	30.12
90+	-2.99	12.24	8.57	12.51	20.61	18.87	19.54	25.83	24.55	20.28	27.21	25.86	18.09	27.11	25.43
TOTAL	8.55	8.54	8.55	6.02	6.14	6.08	4.63	4.83	4.73	3.92	4.18	4.05	3.55	3.87	3.71

Source: Demographics and Social Economics Branch, Office of Economic Policy, Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics, January 1989.



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**ONTARIO POPULATION PROJECTIONS UNDER FIVE SCENARIOS, 1986-2011**  
 (000's)
 

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Year	Reference Scenario	"Low" Scenario	"High" Scenario	Scenario 4	Scenario 5
1986 (Census)	9113.5	9113.5	9113.5	9113.5	9113.5
1987	9271.5	9265.8	9279.2	9267.5	9277.5
1988	9439.6	9413.4	9480.0	9418.5	9474.9
1989	9598.6	9546.9	9672.9	9557.0	9662.6
1990	9748.7	9665.4	9860.3	9682.3	9843.1
1991	9892.4	9773.4	10032.7	9798.6	10006.6
1992	10022.0	9875.3	10190.1	9910.3	10153.4
1993	10146.9	9973.7	10340.8	10020.2	10291.8
1994	10268.9	10067.3	10491.3	10126.7	10428.4
1995	10386.5	10156.9	10641.5	10230.8	10562.9
1996	10493.7	10235.6	10779.0	10325.3	10683.1
1997	10598.2	10310.0	10915.5	10416.9	10800.6
1998	10700.0	10380.3	11050.9	10505.8	10915.7
1999	10799.2	10446.6	11185.4	10592.0	11028.1
2000	10896.0	10509.1	11319.0	10675.6	11138.2
2001	10990.5	10568.0	11451.8	10757.0	11246.0
2002	11082.8	10623.4	11584.1	10836.1	11351.6
2003	11173.2	10675.5	11716.1	10913.3	11455.4
2004	11262.0	10724.6	11848.1	10988.9	11557.6
2005	11349.3	10770.9	11980.4	11063.0	11658.3
2006	11435.5	10814.6	12113.4	11135.9	11758.0
2007	11521.0	10856.0	12247.6	11208.2	11856.9
2008	11606.1	10895.5	12383.3	11279.9	11955.5
2009	11691.0	10933.0	12521.1	11351.5	12053.9
2010	11775.8	10968.7	12661.1	11422.9	12152.3
2011	11860.1	11001.8	12803.1	11493.7	12250.2

Source: Demographics and Social Economics Branch, Office of Economic Policy, Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics, January 1989.

Note: Reference Scenario assumes medium fertility, mortality and migration. Low Scenario assumes low fertility, life expectancy and migration. High Scenario assumes high fertility, life expectancy and migration. Scenario 4 assumes medium fertility and mortality but low migration. Scenario 5 assumes medium fertility and mortality but high migration.

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**PROJECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF ONTARIO POPULATION IN 2011 UNDER FIVE SCENARIOS  
(000's)**

	Reference Scenario	"Low" Scenario	"High" Scenario	Scenario 4	Scenario 5
<b>TOTAL POPULATION</b>	11860.1	11001.8	12803.1	11493.7	12250.2
Male	5796.3	5361.7	6267.7	5615.2	5989.3
Female	6063.8	5640.2	6535.4	5878.5	6260.8
% Male	48.9	48.7	49.0	48.9	48.9
% Female	51.1	51.3	51.0	51.1	51.1
<b>MEDIAN AGE (Years)</b>	40.2	41.2	39.4	41.9	40.5
Male	39.7	40.7	38.9	39.4	39.9
Female	42.7	43.6	41.8	42.3	43.0
<b>AGE GROUPS</b>					
0-14	1953.0	1579.3	2389.4	1876.8	2032.7
Male	998.8	807.5	1222.1	959.8	1039.5
Female	954.2	771.8	1167.3	917.0	993.2
15-24	1522.6	1404.2	1655.1	1471.5	1577.6
Male	776.7	716.2	844.3	750.7	804.6
Female	746.0	688.0	810.8	720.8	773.0
25-44	3158.3	3021.5	3299.6	3025.1	3296.6
Male	1607.6	1537.0	1680.0	1539.9	1677.7
Female	1550.8	1484.5	1619.7	1485.2	1618.9
45-64	3375.4	3281.0	3476.2	3297.5	3462.5
Male	1647.6	1598.4	1699.3	1609.2	1690.7
Female	1727.7	1682.6	1776.9	1688.3	1771.7
65-74	976.9	938.0	1013.5	961.5	993.7
Male	452.1	431.2	470.6	445.9	458.9
Female	524.9	506.8	542.9	515.6	534.8
75+	873.8	777.8	969.4	861.2	887.2
Male	313.7	271.3	351.6	309.7	317.9
Female	560.2	506.4	617.8	551.5	569.2
<b>POPULATION COMPONENTS, 2010-11</b>					
Births	125.8	93.2	164.8	121.1	130.8
Deaths	89.5	98.0	80.7	88.2	90.8
Natural Increase	36.3	-4.8	84.1	32.9	39.9
Net External Migration	48.0	37.9	58.0	37.9	58.0
Total Increase	84.3	33.2	142.1	70.8	97.9
Natural Increase/ Total Increase (%)	43.1	-14.4	59.2	46.4	40.8
<b>AGE GROUP SHARE (%)</b>					
0-14	16.5	14.4	18.7	16.3	16.6
15-24	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.8	12.9
25-44	26.6	27.5	25.8	26.3	26.9
45-64	28.5	29.8	27.2	28.7	28.3
65+	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.9	15.4
75+	7.4	7.1	7.6	7.5	7.2
<b>DEPENDENCY RATIO</b>					
Youth	24.2	20.5	28.3	24.1	24.4
Elderly	23.0	22.3	23.5	23.4	22.6
Total	47.2	42.8	51.8	47.5	47.0

Source: Demographics and Social Economics Branch, Office of Economic Policy, Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics, January 1989.

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.





# ACTUAL AND PROJECTED POPULATION OF ONTARIO BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS AND SEX, SELECTED YEARS, 1986-2011 (000's)

High Scenario (High Fertility, High Mortality, High Migration)

Age	Census Population						Projected Population											
	1986			1991			1996			2001			2006			2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	323.8	308.5	632.3	375.0	358.5	733.6	394.0	376.6	770.6	392.2	374.8	767.0	394.2	376.8	771.0	414.1	395.7	809.8
5-9	311.9	297.2	609.1	337.4	321.5	658.9	382.6	365.6	748.1	400.1	382.3	782.4	398.5	380.7	779.1	400.6	382.7	783.4
10-14	324.1	306.8	630.8	328.6	312.9	641.5	347.8	331.3	679.1	391.3	373.7	765.0	408.9	390.4	799.3	407.3	388.9	796.2
15-19	353.2	336.9	690.1	345.8	328.4	674.2	342.6	327.1	669.7	359.8	343.5	703.3	403.3	385.9	789.3	421.0	402.7	823.7
20-24	409.1	406.5	815.6	387.1	374.0	761.1	368.0	353.5	721.5	362.1	349.1	711.2	379.5	365.6	745.1	423.3	408.1	831.4
25-29	407.1	415.1	822.2	452.8	449.8	902.6	415.2	401.9	817.1	392.3	377.2	769.5	386.6	372.9	759.5	404.2	389.4	793.7
30-34	372.8	390.0	762.8	444.5	449.7	894.2	475.7	470.5	946.2	434.4	418.8	853.2	411.7	394.3	806.0	406.2	390.1	796.3
35-39	362.5	370.7	733.2	395.5	412.3	807.7	456.6	462.3	918.8	484.8	480.5	965.4	443.9	429.1	873.1	421.6	404.8	826.4
40-44	292.7	292.6	585.3	374.5	383.3	757.8	400.7	419.1	819.8	459.8	467.6	927.4	488.3	486.2	974.5	448.0	435.2	883.2
45-49	244.9	244.4	489.3	298.3	299.6	597.9	375.4	386.2	761.6	400.8	421.3	822.1	460.1	470.3	930.3	489.1	489.5	978.6
50-54	231.7	230.4	462.0	245.7	249.7	495.4	296.0	301.7	597.6	372.0	387.3	759.2	398.3	423.0	821.3	458.4	472.5	930.9
55-59	226.4	230.0	456.4	228.9	235.1	464.0	241.3	251.9	493.2	290.8	303.0	593.8	366.5	388.3	754.8	394.3	424.8	819.2
60-64	202.3	228.2	430.5	219.2	232.9	452.1	220.9	236.4	457.3	233.7	253.1	486.8	282.7	304.4	587.1	357.4	390.1	747.5
65-69	152.0	182.1	334.1	187.3	223.8	411.1	202.9	227.8	430.7	205.9	232.0	437.9	219.8	249.8	469.6	267.9	301.6	569.6
70-74	118.3	151.0	269.2	132.6	172.0	304.7	164.3	210.6	374.9	180.6	215.9	396.6	186.5	222.0	408.5	202.6	241.3	444.0
75-79	75.4	111.8	187.3	93.2	134.5	227.7	106.5	154.7	261.2	134.3	191.6	325.9	151.1	199.8	350.9	159.6	209.1	368.6
80-84	41.3	74.5	115.8	51.3	91.7	143.0	64.3	112.3	176.7	75.7	133.0	208.8	97.8	169.4	267.3	113.3	182.5	295.9
85-89	17.4	41.2	58.6	21.6	51.1	72.7	27.9	66.0	93.9	36.4	85.3	121.7	45.0	107.2	152.2	60.4	144.1	204.5
90+	6.9	21.9	28.9	7.0	25.5	32.4	8.4	32.6	41.0	10.8	44.0	54.9	14.2	60.2	74.5	18.3	82.1	100.4
TOTAL	4473.8	4639.7	9113.5	4926.3	5106.4	10032.7	5291.1	5487.9	10779.0	5617.8	5834.0	11451.8	5937.0	6176.4	12113.4	6267.7	6535.4	12803.1

Source: Census of Canada and Demographics and Social Economics Branch, Office of Economic Policy, Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics, January 1989.

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.



# ACTUAL AND PROJECTED POPULATION OF ONTARIO BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS AND SEX, SELECTED YEARS, 1986-2011 (000's)

## Low Scenario (Low Fertility, Low Mortality, Low Migration)

### Census Population

### Projected Population

Age	1986			1991			1996			2001			2006			2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	323.8	308.5	632.3	345.4	330.1	675.5	322.5	308.3	630.8	287.7	275.1	562.8	260.4	249.0	509.4	245.3	234.7	480.0
5-9	311.9	297.2	609.1	331.7	316.2	647.9	349.8	334.2	684.0	326.3	311.8	638.1	291.7	278.7	570.4	264.4	252.8	517.2
10-14	324.1	306.8	630.8	322.4	307.1	629.5	338.6	322.5	661.1	355.7	339.7	695.5	332.3	317.3	649.7	297.7	284.3	582.1
15-19	353.2	336.9	690.1	337.4	320.3	657.7	331.2	316.3	647.5	346.3	330.6	676.9	363.5	347.8	711.3	340.1	325.5	665.6
20-24	409.1	406.5	815.6	373.9	360.2	734.1	351.1	336.6	687.7	343.5	330.9	674.3	358.7	345.2	703.9	376.1	362.5	738.6
25-29	407.1	415.1	822.2	436.1	433.7	869.7	391.2	377.7	768.9	366.3	351.8	718.1	358.8	346.1	704.9	374.2	360.5	734.7
30-34	372.8	390.0	762.8	430.4	436.7	867.1	449.7	446.1	895.8	402.8	388.2	791.0	378.1	362.4	740.5	370.6	356.8	727.4
35-39	362.5	370.7	733.2	386.3	403.7	790.1	436.7	444.1	880.8	454.3	452.2	906.5	407.8	394.5	802.3	383.2	368.9	752.1
40-44	292.7	292.6	585.3	368.9	378.2	747.1	388.2	407.5	795.7	437.4	447.1	884.5	455.0	455.5	910.5	409.0	398.3	807.2
45-49	244.9	244.4	489.3	294.7	296.1	590.8	367.5	379.0	746.5	386.5	408.1	794.6	435.6	448.1	883.7	453.6	457.0	910.6
50-54	231.7	230.4	462.0	243.1	246.3	489.4	290.7	295.9	586.6	362.5	377.9	740.4	382.1	407.3	789.4	431.6	447.6	879.2
55-59	226.4	230.0	456.4	226.3	231.6	457.9	236.8	245.9	482.7	283.4	294.5	577.9	354.1	375.6	729.7	374.5	405.2	779.8
60-64	202.3	228.2	430.5	216.3	229.4	445.7	215.7	230.1	445.8	226.0	244.3	470.3	270.9	292.5	563.4	338.6	372.8	711.4
65-69	152.0	182.1	334.1	184.7	220.9	405.6	197.0	221.6	418.6	196.7	222.7	419.4	206.9	237.2	444.1	248.5	284.6	533.1
70-74	118.3	151.0	269.2	130.8	169.7	300.5	159.1	204.8	363.8	170.9	205.9	376.8	172.2	207.8	380.0	182.7	222.2	404.9
75-79	75.4	111.8	187.3	91.6	132.6	224.3	102.0	149.6	251.6	124.4	181.3	305.6	134.6	183.9	318.5	136.6	187.1	323.7
80-84	41.3	74.5	115.8	49.8	89.9	139.7	59.9	107.8	167.7	66.9	123.9	190.8	81.1	152.6	233.7	87.8	157.9	245.7
85-89	17.4	41.2	58.6	20.8	50.1	70.9	24.8	62.3	87.1	29.6	77.4	107.0	33.1	92.6	125.7	39.6	117.8	157.4
90+	6.9	21.9	28.9	6.3	23.6	29.9	6.3	26.6	32.8	6.6	31.0	37.6	6.9	36.6	43.6	7.3	43.7	51.0
TOTAL	4473.8	4639.7	9113.5	4797.0	4976.4	9773.4	5018.8	5216.8	10235.6	5173.7	5394.2	10568.0	5283.8	5530.8	10814.6	5361.7	5640.2	11001.8

Source: Census of Canada and Demographics and Social Economics Branch, Office of Economic Policy, Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics, January 1989.  
Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.



## Census Population

Age	1986			1991			1996			2001			2006			2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	323.8	308.5	632.3	354.9	339.2	694.0	347.3	331.9	679.2	325.5	311.1	636.6	310.4	296.7	607.0	309.9	296.2	606.1
5-9	311.9	297.2	609.1	331.8	316.2	647.9	359.3	343.3	702.5	351.0	335.4	686.4	329.4	314.8	644.2	314.4	300.4	614.8
10-14	324.1	306.8	630.8	322.4	307.1	629.5	338.6	322.5	661.1	365.3	348.8	714.1	357.1	341.0	698.0	335.5	320.4	655.9
15-19	353.2	336.9	690.1	337.4	320.3	657.7	331.3	316.3	647.6	346.4	330.6	677.0	373.1	356.9	730.0	365.0	349.1	714.1
20-24	409.1	406.5	815.6	373.9	360.3	734.2	351.2	336.6	687.8	343.5	330.9	674.4	359.8	345.3	704.2	385.8	371.7	757.4
25-29	407.1	415.1	822.2	436.1	433.7	869.8	391.3	377.7	769.0	366.5	351.8	718.3	359.1	346.2	705.3	374.5	360.7	735.2
30-34	372.8	390.7	762.8	430.5	436.7	867.2	449.8	446.2	896.0	403.1	388.3	791.4	378.5	362.5	741.0	371.2	357.0	728.2
35-39	362.5	370.7	733.2	386.4	403.7	790.1	436.9	444.1	881.0	454.8	452.3	907.0	408.4	394.7	803.1	384.1	369.1	753.1
40-44	292.7	292.6	585.3	368.9	378.2	747.1	388.4	407.6	796.0	437.9	447.2	885.1	455.9	455.7	911.6	410.1	398.5	808.6
45-49	244.9	244.4	489.3	294.8	296.1	590.9	367.8	379.1	746.8	387.0	408.2	795.2	436.6	448.3	884.9	455.1	457.4	912.4
50-54	231.7	230.4	462.0	243.2	246.4	489.6	291.0	296.1	587.1	363.2	378.2	741.4	383.2	407.9	791.1	433.5	448.5	882.0
55-59	226.4	230.0	456.4	226.5	231.7	458.2	237.2	246.2	483.5	284.3	295.2	579.5	355.9	376.8	732.7	377.2	407.0	784.2
60-64	202.3	228.2	430.5	216.6	229.5	446.1	216.5	230.5	447.0	227.6	245.1	472.7	273.7	294.0	567.7	343.5	375.5	718.9
65-69	152.0	182.1	334.1	185.2	221.1	406.3	198.4	222.3	420.7	199.4	224.0	423.4	211.0	239.4	450.4	255.2	288.1	543.4
70-74	118.3	151.0	269.2	131.2	170.0	301.2	160.7	206.0	366.7	174.3	208.3	382.6	177.6	211.4	389.0	190.7	227.5	418.1
75-79	75.4	111.8	187.3	92.2	133.0	225.2	103.8	151.1	254.9	128.7	184.8	313.4	141.9	189.3	331.2	146.9	194.7	341.6
80-84	41.3	74.5	115.8	50.3	90.3	140.6	62.0	109.3	171.3	71.1	127.3	198.5	89.3	159.3	248.6	100.2	167.7	267.8
85-89	17.4	41.2	58.6	21.2	50.5	71.7	26.3	63.7	90.0	33.1	80.8	113.8	99.1	98.9	138.0	49.8	129.4	179.2
90+	6.9	21.9	28.9	6.7	24.6	31.3	7.6	29.6	37.1	9.0	37.1	46.1	10.8	47.1	57.9	12.8	59.7	72.5
TOTAL	4473.8	4639.7	9113.5	4810.0	4988.5	9798.6	5065.3	5260.0	10325.3	5271.6	5485.4	10757.0	5449.8	5686.1	11133.9	5615.2	5878.5	11493.7

Source: Census of Canada and Demographics and Social Economics Branch, Office of Economic Policy, Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics, January 1989.

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.



# ACTUAL AND PROJECTED POPULATION OF ONTARIO BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS AND SEX, SELECTED YEARS, 1986-2011 (000's)

Scenario 5 (Medium Fertility, Medium Mortality, High Migration)

Age	Census Population						Projected Population					
	1986			1991			1996			2001		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	323.8	308.5	632.3	364.3	348.3	712.6	365.2	349.1	714.2	347.5	332.2	679.6
5-9	311.9	297.2	609.1	337.4	321.5	658.9	371.9	355.3	727.2	371.3	354.8	726.1
10-14	324.1	306.8	630.8	328.6	312.9	641.5	347.8	331.2	679.1	380.6	363.5	744.1
15-19	353.2	336.9	690.1	345.8	328.4	674.2	342.6	327.1	669.6	359.8	343.4	703.2
20-24	409.1	406.5	815.6	387.1	374.0	761.1	368.0	353.5	721.5	362.0	349.1	711.1
25-29	407.1	415.1	822.2	452.8	449.8	902.6	415.1	401.8	817.0	392.2	377.1	769.3
30-34	372.8	390.0	762.8	444.5	449.7	894.2	475.6	470.5	946.1	434.2	418.8	852.9
35-39	362.5	370.7	733.2	395.4	412.2	807.7	456.4	462.2	918.6	484.5	480.4	964.9
40-44	292.7	292.6	585.3	374.5	383.3	757.8	400.5	419.1	819.6	459.4	467.5	926.9
45-49	244.9	244.4	489.3	298.3	299.5	597.8	375.2	386.2	761.4	400.4	421.2	821.6
50-54	231.7	230.4	462.0	245.6	249.6	495.3	295.8	301.5	597.3	371.5	386.9	758.4
55-59	226.4	230.0	456.4	228.8	235.1	463.8	241.0	251.6	492.6	290.1	302.4	592.5
60-64	202.3	228.2	430.5	219.0	232.8	451.8	220.3	236.1	456.3	232.5	252.4	484.8
65-69	152.0	182.1	334.1	187.0	223.6	410.6	203.8	227.2	431.0	203.9	230.8	434.6
70-74	118.3	151.0	269.2	132.4	171.7	304.1	163.1	209.5	372.5	178.0	213.8	391.7
75-79	75.4	111.8	187.3	92.8	134.2	227.0	105.2	153.4	258.5	130.9	188.5	319.4
80-84	41.3	74.5	115.8	50.9	91.4	142.2	62.8	111.0	173.7	72.4	129.9	202.3
85-89	17.4	41.2	58.6	21.3	50.8	72.1	26.7	64.7	91.5	33.6	82.2	115.8
90+	6.9	21.9	28.9	6.7	24.6	31.4	7.6	29.8	37.4	9.1	37.6	46.8
TOTAL	4473.8	4639.7	9113.5	4913.0	5093.5	10006.6	5242.4	5440.7	10683.1	5513.6	5732.4	11246.0
										5757.6	6000.4	11758.0
										487.9	489.1	977.0
										456.9	471.7	928.6
										392.3	423.2	815.5
										353.6	387.7	741.3
										280.5	303.1	583.6
										216.6	247.8	464.4
										182.2	218.7	401.0
										145.3	194.9	340.2
										91.2	163.2	254.4
										39.8	101.1	141.0
										11.0	48.0	58.9
										5989.3	6260.8	12250.2

Source: Census of Canada and Demographics and Social Economics Branch, Office of Economic Policy, Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics, January 1989.

Note: Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.





# LOW, MEDIUM AND HIGH MIGRATION ASSUMPTIONS, 1986-87 TO 2010-11 (000's)

	Immigration			Emigration			Net International Migration			In-Migration			Out-Migration			Net Interprovincial Migration			Net External Migration		
	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
1986-87	74			23			51			90	96	106	54	56	60	36	40	46	87	91	97
1987-88	76	93	110	21	23	25	55	70	85	88	90	105	60	60	61	28	30	44	83	100	129
1988-89	69	87	105	23	25	26	46	62	79	83	90	105	59	62	66	24	28	39	70	90	118
1989-90	66	83	103	24	25	27	42	58	76	77	87	100	62	64	66	15	23	34	57	81	110
1990-91	65	82	95	26	28	30	39	54	65	77	87	97	67	66	69	10	21	28	49	75	93
1991-92	64	78	90	26	31	33	38	47	57	75	85	95	67	70	75	8	15	20	46	62	77
1992-93	64	75	85	26	31	35	38	44	50	75	85	95	67	70	75	8	15	20	46	59	70
1993-94	64	74	85	27	31	35	37	43	50	75	85	95	67	70	75	8	15	20	45	58	70
1994-95	64	72	85	27	31	35	37	41	50	75	85	95	67	70	75	8	15	20	45	56	70
1995-96	60	70	80	27	32	37	33	38	43	75	85	93	70	75	78	5	10	15	38	48	58
1996-97	60	70	80	27	32	37	33	38	43	75	85	93	70	75	78	5	10	15	38	48	58
1997-98	60	70	80	27	32	37	33	38	43	75	85	93	70	75	78	5	10	15	38	48	58
1998-99	60	70	80	27	32	37	33	38	43	75	85	93	70	75	78	5	10	15	38	48	58
1999-00	60	70	80	27	32	37	33	38	43	75	85	93	70	75	78	5	10	15	38	48	58
2000-01	60	70	80	27	32	37	33	38	43	75	85	93	70	75	78	5	10	15	38	48	58
2001-02	60	70	80	27	32	37	33	38	43	75	85	93	70	75	78	5	10	15	38	48	58
2002-03	60	70	80	27	32	37	33	38	43	75	85	93	70	75	78	5	10	15	38	48	58
2003-04	60	70	80	27	32	37	33	38	43	75	85	93	70	75	78	5	10	15	38	48	58
2004-05	60	70	80	27	32	37	33	38	43	75	85	93	70	75	78	5	10	15	38	48	58
2005-06	60	70	80	27	32	37	33	38	43	75	85	93	70	75	78	5	10	15	38	48	58
2006-07	60	70	80	27	32	37	33	38	43	75	85	93	70	75	78	5	10	15	38	48	58
2007-08	60	70	80	27	32	37	33	38	43	75	85	93	70	75	78	5	10	15	38	48	58
2008-09	60	70	80	27	32	37	33	38	43	75	85	93	70	75	78	5	10	15	38	48	58
2009-10	60	70	80	27	32	37	33	38	43	75	85	93	70	75	78	5	10	15	38	48	58
2010-11	60	70	80	27	32	37	33	38	43	75	85	93	70	75	78	5	10	15	38	48	58

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